Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 2, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1474.*

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, *at the suit of JAIKISSONDASS ANOOPDASS, trading under the name and firm of MANORDASS DWARKADASS,*

AGAINST

SHAIK NOWREDDEEN.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
IN THE
MARINE YARD
On SATURDAY, the 5th of September.
At 12 o'Clock in the forenoon,
THE SHIP
AMOODY,
THE PROPERTY OF SAID
DEFENDANT,
AND NOW LYING IN
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE Conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
27th August 1818.

શરીફ્ર•શેલ*

ખબર•ફ્રજ્ઞી•આપીદિજે•શન
વારનેદીને•તારીખ ૫ મી•શપટંમ
બર•આઇ•મહીનાની•કલાક
૧૨ ને•વખતે•મરીન•જ્માારડમાં
વેચાશે•વાંદ્રાણ ૧ નાંમે•શીપ•આ
મુદી•તરણ•ડોલી•ઇ•મીલકત•શે
ખ•નુરદીનનીછે•તે•શરાંપ્રે•ટાય•
મારીને•કબજ•ફ્રીયેલીછે•શ્રી•ફ્રન
રાબલ•રીકાડર•ક્રોરટની•ડીક્રી
થી•જેફ્રીશંનદાશ•મનુપદાશ•વેપા
ર•ચલાવેછે•મનોરદાશ•દુવારકા
દાશની•ફ્રરીઆદી•બાબત *
શ્રી•મુબ્બની•તારીખ• ૨ જી•
શપટંમબર•શંને ૧૮૧૮

Advertisement.

OLD AND GENUINE WINES
TO BE HAD AT THE
Godowns
of
Messrs. BOGER D' FARIA, & CO,
at reduced prices
MADEIRA, LISBON, and CALCAVELLA,
BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

SOME excellent French Claret, Burgundy, Sherry, Hock, Sauterne, & Vin de Grave.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has just received a small lot of Arab Horses per Ship Volunteer.

G. H. has likewise for sale a Light Neat New Bombay Built Shigrampo with or without a Smart pair of Acheen Poneys and Harness.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

To Be Sold
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
CORNER HOUSE
IN
MILITARY SQUARE,
opposite
MR. GORING'S HOUSE,
To-morrow THURSDAY the 3d Instant,
and following days.

THE remainder of the investment imported per Ship *Ann* from London, amongst which are Double and Single Barrelled Pistols, Earthenware, Paper Trays, Hunting Saddles, Gig Lace Trimmings, Jewelry, Watches, Dish Covers, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

Sale By Auction.

This day Wednesday, the 2d Inst.
A SALE WILL BE HELD
AT
Loughlin's
AUCTION ROOMS,
as usual.
FOR PRIVATE SALE

AT LOUGHLIN'S Commission Rooms, good India Market Madeira, 3 years in the Settlement, a few Pipes, half and quarter ditto, on the most reasonable term, for ready money.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

CARD.

MESSRS. ANDERSON and CO. have the pleasure to inform the Various Subscribers to the Asiatic Journals in the Civil, and Military, of the Bombay, Madras, and Bengal Army, at the outstations, that as many of them expressed a wish to be in possession, of the Nnmbers, to complete the year 1817. Messrs. A. and Co. will be happy not only to complete the Numbers, by an early application to them, but they have also, a few Copies on hand for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November and December 1816, and they beg to annouuce to their friends and the Public in General, that should they require any other Publications thro' the same channel, Maps, Charts, &c. &c. due attention will be paid to their orders & promptly executed, provided a draft on one of the Mercantile Houses will be given in advance.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

BOMBAY

ARRIVAL.—Surgeon B. Eckford, from Kaira.

DEPARTURE.—Captain A. J. O. Brown, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. to Ahmednugghur.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 26th, Ship Glorioso, Capt. John Paterson from Mocha.

Ditto 28th Portuguese Ship Gentil Americano, Commander Joaquim E. Barbozo, from Rio de Janeiro.

Ditto 29th Ship Volunteer, Captain Thomas Waterman, from Bussorah.

Ditto 30th Ship Po, Captain L. H. Higgins, from Calcutta, Madras and Trincomalie,

Ditto 31st Grab Brig, Good Fortune Commander F. Miness, from Judda.

Passengers per Po.

R. Elliot, J. Warton, and Lord Rodney, of Joana.

Passenger per Good Fortune.

Mr. W. T. Woodley.

DEPARTURES.—August 26th Ship Dadaloy, Captain Edmond Dyer, to Trincomalie.

Ditto 31st Ship Diana, Captain Charles Williams, to Liverpool.

Passengers by Dadaloy.

Sir Thomas Sevestre, Captain Steward, Captain Campbell, Ensign Muirson, Mr. Massey, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Spang, Mr. Brooks.

Passenger by Diana.

Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Phellan, Mr. Dickson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Surat Castle, Captain Walker, for London.
Ship Swallow, Captain Oliver, for London.
Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.
Ship Kussorovie, Captain Waddington, for Ditto.
Grab Amoody, Captain Hening, for Pinang.
Ship Asia Felix, Ditto ditto.
Grab Castlereagh, for Ditto.
Brig Industry, for Madras.

LIST OF SHIPS AT PRESENT IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZER.

Benares,	Prince of Wales,
Thetis,	Ariel,
Psyche,	Sylph,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Cumbrian,	Samarang,
Duncan,	Asia Felix,
Upton Castle,	Jane Brig,
Malabar,	Kusrovie,
* Grab Castlereagh,	Minerva Snow,
Glorioso,	Good Fortune Grab Snow,

BENGAL SHIPS

Industry Brig,	Almoody,
Volunteer,	Po,

SURAT.

Snow Ahamoody Grab,

FREE TRADERS.

Surat Castle,	Swallow,

PORTUGUESE SHPIS.

San Joze Americano,	Gentil Americano,

* Formerly the Portuguese Grab Rainho dos Anjos.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 8th, American Brig Fox, Captain James Frazier from Baltimore 7th May, Passenger L. Mevin Supercargo,—do. Ketch Gallion Sophia, Captain Mathew Freyer from Columbo 2d August, Passengers Mr. George Winter, and Lieut. Kingslop, 83d Regt.—do. H. M. Ship Towey, Captain Hill from Penang 19th July,—10th do. Danish Ship Henrietta Louisa, Capt. Dunizfelt, from Copenhagen 15th March, Cuddalore, 9th August,—do. Ship General Graham, Capt. Thomas Weatherhead, from London 17th Feb. Spithead 1st April and Cape of Good Hope 1st July,—do. Ship Recovery, Capt. W. Fatherly, from London 1st March and Madeira 28th June,—do. Ship Rochester, Capt. David Sutton from London 14th April, and Madeira, 9th May,—12th do. Ship Cauder Bux, Nacoda, Mahomed Alley, from Covelong.

DEPARTURES.—August 3th, Ship Cuder Bux, Nacoda Shaicktomby to Covelong,—9th do. Ship Alexander Capt. W. Harris to Calcutta,—11th do. American Brig Fox, Captain James Frazier to Calcutta,—do. Ship Aurora, Capt. Percy Earl, to Calcutta,—13th do. H. M. Ship Towey, Captain Hill, on a Cruize,—do. Ship Henrietta Louisa, Capt. Dunizfelt to Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—August 29th By Revd. Archdeacon Barnes B. D. Lieutenant Col. D. Leighton, Adjutant General of the Army, to Miss Isabella, Constantia Williams, and at the same time Major W. P. Tucker, Deputy Quartea Master General to Miss Clarissa Elizabath Williams.

On Tuesday Morning the 1st of September by the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, at St. Thomas Church Captain James Keith, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at the Presidency to Miss Anna Bella Moore.

DEATH.—At Kaira on the 14th Inst Mrs. Atkins, Wife of Captain Atkins, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons. Her loss will be long and deeply felt by her afflicted family, and sincerely lamented by all her friends.

DEATH.—At the Cape of Good Hope H. Alexander, Esq. for many years, the Colonial Secretary at that place, and Uncle to Lord Caledon, the former Governor Mr. Alexander, was one of the most absent, eccentric, yet the most benivolent of human beings, he died at the age of 55.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th instant, at Toleroo, near Injeram, by the Revd. W. Roy, Edward Smalley, Esq. of the H. C. Madras Civil Service, to Catherine, only Daughter of the late John Giles Hudson, Esq. of Muscliffe Hants.

On the 8th instant, at Masulipatam, by the Revd. W. Roy, Mr. J. Best Junior, the Son of John Best, Esq. Commissary of Stores at Masulipatam, to Miss Elizabeth Donohoe, of the same place.

BIRTH.—On Friday the 7th August, the Lady of the Rev. W. Malkin, Chaplain at Poonamallee, of a Daughter.

PENANG.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday, the 30th May by the Rev. Jos R. Henderson, A. M. John Anderson, Esq. High Sheriff, Assistant Ware House Keeper, and Sub-Treasurer, to Mary Alison, second Daughter of James Carnegy, Esq. of this Island.

On Tuesday the 30th June, by the Rev. Jos R. Henderson, A. M. William Edward Philips, Esq. Member of Council, to Janet, eldest Daughter of the Honourable Colonel Bannerman, Governor of this Presidency.

And at the same time, Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Burney, of the 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Acting Town Major and Military Secretary, to Miss Janet Bannerman, Niece of the Honorable the Governor.

BIRTH.—On the 17th July the Lady of John Lyon Phipps, Esq. (of the Civil Service of this Presidency,) of a still-born Male Child.

DEATH.—At Malacca, on the 17th June, Captain John Kidd, Commander of the Ship *Morning Star.*

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, the 11th instant, at St. Georges, Honover-square, John Hughes, Esq. of Oriel Collegs, Oxford, son of the Rev. Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. V. Cooke, Esq. of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

On Tuesday last, Captain Le Chevalier Henrie Timothie Boisquet de le Fleuriere, second son of the late Marquis de le Fleuriere, and late captain of the light horse of the imperial guard of France, formerly of the first hussars (Bercnigny), and knight of the order of the legion of honour, and of the order of Wurtemberg, to Matilda, only daughter of Thomas Hay Allen, Esq. and grand-daughter of the late John Carter Hay Allen, Esq. Admiral of the White.

On Thursday the 9th inst. at St. Pancras Church, Wm. Spencer, Esq. of Somers-town, surgeon, to Miss Thompson, daughter of the late William Thompson, Esq. of Kentish-town.

On Saturday the 4th inst. at the parish church of Spofforth, William Armytage Smith, Esq. surgeon, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. Clemishaw, of Weatherby, Yorkshire.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On Saturday Morning, at Camberwell, Mrs Milliken.

On Friday evening last, at his father's house, in Burrstreet, East Smithfield, Jacob S. Bargebur, aged 55, of an apoplectic fit.

On Friday last, the 10th instant in the 55th year of his age, much lamented, Mr. Joseph Arden, at his house in Fulwood's rents, Holborn, and of Skinner's-place, Islington.

At Hoxton, on the 8th instant, James Robertson, Esq. in his 69th year.

On Wednesday last, George-street, Hanover square, Sir Richarda Gamon, Bart. uncle to the Marchioness of Buckingham, and many years Representative in Parliament for Winchester.

April 7, at Dublin, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart, Author of "The History of the Irish Rebellion."

At Spalding, whilst engaged in prayer with the family with whom he had lived for several years, and in the act of reading a Chapter in the Bible, in his 74th year, Mr. Hezekiah Barrette, a Dissenting Minister. He was kneeling on the floor; his voice faltered, and he fell and was dead before those around him were aware of the awful and sudden change. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body.—Verdict, Died by the Visitation of God.

On Friday the 10th inst. Thomas Weston, Esq. of Camberwell, in his 82d year.

On Monday last, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Samuel Andrews Lloyd, Esq. of Newbury, Berks.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Castle, wife of Mr. Samuel Castle, hosier, of Oxford-Street.

On the 31st ult. at Totnes, Devon, of pulmonary consumption, Anne, the daughter of John Hooke Greene, Esq. of Reading. She was an estimable and lovely young woman, and to the indescribable grief of her surviving parent and kindred, has followed to an early grave an only brother and a sister, who, within the last three years, have also fallen victims in the bloom of youth, to the same hopeless and unspareing malady.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Epaminondas shall be forwarded as directed.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 2d SEPTEMBER, 1818.

The Glorioso, who arrived from the Red Sea, on Wednesday last sailed from this port on the 18th of April, but did not make her passage to Suez, and in consequence landed her Cargo, at Cosseir, which place she left on the 1st of August, touched at Mocha, where she remained three days and arrived here on the 26th; she left at Mocha, the H. C. Cruizer Mercury, the Free trader Melanthe, a French brig, and four Ships belonging to Ali Pacha, the Sir Evan Nepean was at Suez, but expected to sail, in the course of the present month, the Mercury and her convoy, for Surat, would sail about the 10th Nouroze, 15th September. The confirmation of the loss of the Bridgewater Snow, Captain Jones, belonging to Bengal, who sailed from this Port in Feb. last for the Red Sea, also came by this conveyance, it appears she was lost in the straits of Jubal, part of the wreck has been washed on shore, but it is conjectured that the whole of her Crew have perished.

The little political news we have been enabled to collect from this quarter is very unimportant at the present crisis, but how far the ambition of Ali Pacha, will extend, will naturally cause some little anxiety for the future; his Marine now consists of eight or Ten Ships of 5 and 600 Tons, and more than 100 sail of Dows, Buggalas and Polacres, his intention of gaining possession of some sea ports, on the Arabian side, is now certain, and Hodeida is about to be invested both by sea and land. This Ship has not brought us a single article of European intelligence.

Cosseir is represented to be a most miserable place, no supply or refreshment for Ships, can be procured, and the anchorage is exposed and unsafe.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope of the 1st July, brought by the General Graham, to Madras, mention the Albinia, & Orpheus, from this port as having passed.

The arrival of the Rochester India packet at Madras has put us in possession, not of much news, but of many interesting details, down to the 19th of April, which from the Journals coming in so late, & much of our matter being in type, we regret, our inability to extract from them as much as our inclination, and the gratification of our numerous readers, leads us to wish.

The Princess Elizabeth was married to the Prince of Hesse Homberg, on the 7th of April.

The person who fired at and wounded Lord Palmerston is identified, to be a Lieutenant David Davies, on the half pay of the 62d foot. The Proceedings in the case of Fualdes, are brought down to the 15th April, and are drawing to a close, yet still mystery, crouds on mystery. War between Spain and America seems inevitable. Not a word is mentioned about the sailing of the Anti Russian Squadron from Cadiz. The proceedings in the House of commons on the 15th April, was chiefly on the Prince Regents message concerning the Royal marriages. His Majesty enjoyed good health that of Prince Leopold was also much improved. It has been decided that Thornton, is entitled to his trial by battle, this of course must terminate the case.

The Cholera, still continues its depredation, chiefly among the Hindoo population, but the fatal instances, in those cases, where timely assistance has been administred, do not amount to more than about five, in a hundred; we are satisfied however that the very means pursned by the natives, to allay this dreadful malady, which they conceive is inflicted by some one of their numerous Gods, is the principal cause of its increase; to propitiate this angry Deo, they Hindoos of all tribes have for these many days and nights assembled in the woods to sacrifice sheep & Buffaloes, and have kept up their Orgies, *amidst the storm*, to a late hour. That such proceedings most generate disease there can be no doubt, & more specially promote it, when the seeds are sown by copious libations of Arrac & Tarree. There is however some reason to suppose that this disease, has been imported, the first cases that were made known being among some natives who came from Poonah, this would imply contagion, yet the adjacent houses, were not affected, & it was heard of again, at Colabah, at the distance of two of three miles, if it can however be actually traced, as it is conjectured, to have reached us by the high roads, there can be little doubt, that it is contagious, in November last it was no nearer to us than Rewah a distance in a direct line of no less than 700 miles, it then took a S. E. direction, & appeared at Calcutta, sometime in February.

The Po with Lord Rodney, on board as we anticipated in our last number, anchored in the harbour on Sunday, besides his Lordship, Mr. Elliot & Mr. Warton came passengers.

We have heard it rumoured that a more dignified person from Joanna, may be shortly expected here, no less a personage than Duke Abbas.

Mrs. Norris's, at home, at Braganza on Thursday last, was very numerously attended, the merry dance was carried on with spirit, and kept up until, the *ruddy morn*, reminded them of the approach of Sol; then only did the guests part from their kind and hospitable entertainers.

It is a curious fact that the Islands of Guernsy and Jersey, have never yet been visited by a Christian Bishop, they are in the Diocese of Winchester, the present incumbent of which See, has been for many years incapaciated from age and infirmities, from attending to its duties.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last, on the body of William Oliver, a private of his Majesty's 89th Regiment stationed at Colabah, it appears that the deceased, was one of a Funeral party, and that after the Interment, he and another had strayed from their companions, had drank a quantity of Arrac, and in returning to their quarters, after night fall, much intoxicated, the deceased, lost his companion fell among the rocks and was not discovered, until the next day, when he was found dead, 20 yards below the high water mark,—Verdict accidentally drowned.

Another Inquest was held on the body of Sidee Soliman a well known character, who used to go about town and was chiefly employed in slaying animals for the Parsees, he had one leg shorter than the other and a paralatic affection of one side, that gave him the appearance of being deranged, but this was far from being the case, he came by his death, by voluntarily descending into a Well, in search of a Brass pot, that had carelessly been let drop, it appears that he went down once and came up with an Earthen one, that he then dived again, but did not succeed in reaching the surface, assistance was procured but he was taken out quite dead; there was evidence of his having been drunk at the time, and the Jury believing him to be so, pronounced the Verdict, that being drunk he went voluntarily into the well in search of a Brass pot, and was, drowned.

Accounts of the 20th July, from Pinang, via Madras states that the H. C. Ships Buckinghamshire and Balcaras, had sailed from Pinang, in the prosecution of their Voyage to China, on the 10th of July, the Sullimany Castlereagh, and Ann of this port had also passed.

The Point de Galle report, mentions that the Glenelg, Captain Cooper passed that place on the 27th July all well.

The Bengal ship Volunteer, from Bussorah, anchored in the harbour on Saturday last, but brought no news.

The only Bengal Journal we have received during the last week is the Bengal Hurkaru of the 1st of August, and it came in too late to make any extracts, we find however that the address was read by Mr. Fendall, and delivered to his Lordship, at the Government house on the 30th of July, who was highly gratified with the sentiments it conveyed, and expressed his satisfaction in an eloquent and appropriate speech, addressed to the numerous assembly who attended the deputation to deliver the address.

Madras.

The proceedings in Parliament claim the first notice. A regular detail of them will be found in our Supplement. In the House of Commons on the 15th April, there was a MAJORITY OF 9 AGAINST MINISTERS, and on the 16th a Majority of 7!

Report of the immediate Dissolution of Parliament are probably groundless. Parliament will be dissolved at the usual time, the expiration of six years, which will happen in October next.

The Duke of Bedford has quitted England in disgust, and gone to reside in Switzerland.

The Courts of Spain and Portugal are described as obstinately resisting every effort of mediation, used by the Allied Sovereigns to reconcile them. —*(The Times, April 7.)*

Important discoveries have been made in the affair of Fualdes. The particulars will be perused with painful interest.—We forbear to dwell upon a subject from which we turn with horror and disgust, but refer our readers to our extracts.

The latest intelligence from North America has also issued, this Week, from the Gazette Press, and in our present number will be found several particulars, of a very interesting nature. We mentioned in Tuesday's Supplement the probability of a War, between America and Spain. Here are subjoined, some of the documents on which (in addition to those published on Wednesday) that opinion was founded. It appears, that the Spaniards "*have already struck the blow*" by seizing some ships, the property of the citizens of the United States—an act of hostility, which will no doubt quickly provoke reprisals—Should a war really be the consequence, of those acts of aggression, it will cause a most material alteration in the state of affairs in South America. The contest between Spain and her revolted provinces, would, in all probability, soon terminate, in the complete triumph of Independence. Our limits, however, forbid, any speculations on this subject; the contents of our subsequent pages, will amuse the reader more agreeably.

We copy the following important intelligence from our brother Editor of the Government Gazette. His information is, doubtless, correct.

"By the arrival of the *Comet* which sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 30th ult. we have received intelligence of a decisive action having been fought on the 5th of that month, near Santiago in Chili, between the Royal Spanish Army, and that of the Independents, in which the latter were completely triumphant—1500 prisoners, including the whole Spanish Staff, and 160 pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this victory."

European Extracts.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with Philip Augustus Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homberg, took place at the Queen's house last night. Our Court Newsman informs us that the acquaintance of the new married couple commenced two years ago, since which a correspondence has been maintained between them. Cards of invitation were issued between two and three weeks since to the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies, the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, the Great Officers of State and the Household, the Kings, the Queens, those of the Windsor Establishment, the Suites of the Royal Dukes and Duchesses, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and other distinguished characters who were to perform and assist at the solemnization of the marriage ceremony.

A great profusion of wedding-cakes have been preparing for several weeks.

Among the company were the Russian, French, Spanish, Dutch, American, Swedish, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, with their Ladies together with most of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the different Royal establishments, besides the following persons:—

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, Lord and Lady Harrington, Lady Eldon, Earl, and Countess of Harrowby, Earl and Countess Mulgrave, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Mr. Vansittart, Archbishops, of Canterbury and York, Bishop of London, and Mr. Manners Sutton.

The Saloon in the Queen's palace, which is considered one of the largest and best proportioned rooms in London, was the place appointed for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony; an altar was fitted up under the throne, which was erected there as the Queen's throne for the purpose of receiving the addresses upon the marriages of the Princess Charlotte and the Duchess of Gloucester. On Monday a temporary altar was put up; it was covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace and Whitehall Chapel, with the cushions and stools. The gold communion plate was very splendid: part of it had belonged to King William: there were three remarkably large salvers or dishes, one of them representing our Lords Last Supper with his Disciples, with appropriate and emblematical devices in the compartments. There were two large flagons from the Chapel Royal, beautifully chased, and a number of ewers; also several chalices, or cups, of solid gold. Each corner had most superbly gilt tripods, for six candles.

On Monday, the packages of the Princess Elizabeth and the Prince of Hesse-Homberg were made up, and sent off in a break to the Prince Regent's cortage at Windsor, which has been prepared, and in readiness to receive the Royal new married pair for several days past.

On account of the striking of from work of the journeymen employed in manufacturing carriages, the new travelling carriage ordered for her Royal and his Serene Highness could not be finished in time; but the Princess's landaulet has been repaired and new beautifield for the occasion.

Yesterday morning the Prince of Hesse-Homberg had a long interview with the Prince Regent at Carlton-house; he paid several visits in the course of the day. His Serene Highness dined at his residence in St. James's-palace a little before 5 o'clock. At a quarter before 8 o'clock he went from St. James's palace in State, to the Queen's palace, with his suite, in two of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards. His Serene Highness's suite consisted of *Baron O'Naghten, Baron de Gerning, Baron de* Kranc, and Lord Stewart. His Serene Highness was received with the same mark of attention and respect as the different branches of the Royal Family, by a guard of honour, and the band playing God Save the King.

The company began to arrive at a quarter before seven o'clock, and had all arrived before eight. They entered by the Colonade, and front door to the Grand Hall, where a few spectators were admitted. The hall was lined with the Yeomen of the Guard. Pages were stationed on the grand staircase.

On the arrival of the different branches of the Royal Family, consisting of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Glocester, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Princess Sophia of Glocester, they proceeded to the Queen's dining-room, &c.

The foreign Ambassadors entered the grand saloon first to see the ceremony, to report to their different Courts; they were accompanied by their Ladies, followed by the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, who proceeded to the right: the Great Officers, and those of the Royal Household, took their stations on the left side.

At 8 o'clock, Her Majesty, with the different branches of the Royal Family, who had arrived in the palace, except the intended bride and bridegroom, began to move from her private apartments and, on entering the Saloon, the Queen took her station in a chair of state, to the left of the altar. The different branches of the Royal Family took their stations according to their rank. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London appeared at the altar, the latter attending as Bishop of the Diocese and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse Homberg between the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. His Serene Hiness was attended at the altar by Baron O'Naghten, Baron de Gerning, and Baron Kranc. His Serene Highness was dressed in his General's uniform, and wore several of his Orders, Grand Crosses, &c. having ten in the whole. The Lord Chamberlain retired again, and introduced her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, who was conducted to the altar, by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. The Duke of York appeared to give her away. The Prince Regent was absent, partly in consequence of

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being quite recovered from his attack of the , and partly because a similar scene was fresh in ecollection, in the marriage of his daughter.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, attended to take the register of the marriage, as also the clerk of St. George's, Hanover-square, i which parish the saloon is situate As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given, and a double royal salute was fired from the Park and Tower guns.

The bride and bridegroom retired, and having taken off their splendid dresses, his Serene Highness appeared in a full ball dress, and her Royal Highness in a white satin pelisse, and a nun's veil over her head; they left the Palace soon after nine o'clock in her Royal Highness's landaulet and four for the Prince Regent's cottage at Windsor. The Duke of York handed his Royal Sister to her carriage. The Prince Regent's consent in Council to the marriages was produced to the Archbishop, to enable him to proceed. In the evening several of the Royal tradesman illuminated.

The Times, April 8.

DREADFUL FIRE IN THE BONDING WAREHOUSES, LIVERPOOL.

It was yesterday morning reported in the City that an extensive part of the Bonding Warehouses at Liverpool had been destroyed by fire. We are sorry to say it is confirmed, in some measure, but not to the extent reported. The following is an extract of a letter:—

"LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16.

"There is a dreadful fire now raging in Parry's warehouses, which are quite full of Bonded goods, paticularly coffee and sugar. Very little can be saved.

"P. S.—Seven o'clock.—It is reported that the quantity of coffee already destroyed is 400 tons."

WAR-OFFICE,—APRIL 17, 1818.

36th Regiment of Foot, General G. Don, from the 95th Foot, to be Colonel, vice the Hon. H. St. John, deceased.

56th do. Lieutenant General Sir. J. Murray, from the 3d West India Regiment to be Colonel, vice the Hon. C. Norton deceased.

95th do. Lieutenant General Sir. T. HISLOP, Bart. from the half-pay of the 8th West India Regiment to be Colonel, vice Don, appointed to the command of the 36th Foot.

3d West India Regiment, Major General Sir J. Kent, G. C. B. from the 60th Foot, to be Colonel vice Sir J. Murray, appointed to the command of the 56th Foot.

GARRISONS.—General Albemarle, Earl of Lindsey, to be Governor of Charlemont, vice the Hon. Chapple Norton, deceased. General Sir. Hew Dalrymple, Bart. to be Governor of Blackness Castle, vice the Earl of Lindsey, appointed Governor of Charlemont.

As the time approaches for the opening of the budget of the year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, many reports are afloat as to what will be the detail; and though none of them is sufficiently ascertained to admit of being assumed as a ground of-argument, they, unhappily, all agree in one circumstance, namely—that a most considerable loan is intended. A loan, indeed, is manifestly necessary so long as we resolve to maintain our enormous military establishment; and, what is less excusable, our enormous civil list.

It is truly amazing, what could be the feeling and opinions of ministes, when they could produce such proposals as have recently been made under circumstances of such general pressure. Our revenue is annually deficient by many millions of our necessary expenditure: and yet, under the burthen of this situation, we are to pay our Princes for following their inclinations, and add to incomes already too large for the means of the country. There are or should be, limits to every thing. But this Coart flattery will sooner or later over shoot its marks, and excite a public indignation which may proceed a little too far. The object and origin, & only allowable end of all government, is the protection of the liberty and property of the people. If a period should ever arrive in any European kingdom, (in our own, of course, it never will,) in which the extravagance and unfeeling levity of a Coart aud its Ministers should consume, instead of defend, the public property; or should demand and even take so much as to render their protection of the remainder a very insufficent equivalent for the cost by which it is bought—at such a period a question may arise, whether that people do not pay too dearly for even a monarchical government; or whether these expences are necessarily incident to all forms of administration whatever.

To return, however, to the financial plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

According to the scheme first sent from the Treasuary Chambers to the Stock Exchange, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to raise a portion of his required loan upon the ground of stock already created; that is to say, to make no addition to the stock already in the market. The only purpose of this measure was to keep up the price of stocks, and thus to counteract, as much as was possible, the natural effect of a subscription to make up a loan; in forcing down the price of stocks.

A new scheme has now been introduced, the principal novelty of which is one of much advantage to the subscribers, as it extends the privilege of funding Exchequer Bills from 22 per cent. to 100l. per cent. on the amouut of the three per cents. subseribed. when the notice from the Treasury Chambers for this addition to the former plan arrived in the money market, the price of stocks was already at a rate which would yield a profit of 3l. for every 100l. consols subscribed. In less then two hours, nearly twenty millions of stock were subscribed, or in the phrase of the house, written in; if the hours of business' had allowed, the whole would have been finished, before the close of the day. The loan in stock will not require more then 28 millions.

At the conclusion of the official, notice, it is annouuced, that of the money and Exchequer bills to be raised by this subscription, about 4,000,000l. will be wanted for the service, of the present year; that is to say, that the expenditure exceeds the revenue so to require a loan of fourieen millions in the fourth year of peace. The notice sub-joins, that the" remainder of the money and Fxchequer bills subscribed" (meaning the posible excess above 14,000,000l.; "will operate as a reduction of the unfunded debt," nor, indeed, are the purchases of the commissioners for reducing the nation debt in the new 3½ per cent. Stock, to be confined to the annual one per cent. mentioned in the official notice at the Bank, but that the Commissioners will direct 3½ per cent. Stock to be purchased (for the first twelvemonth at least,) whenever the comparative price of the 3½ per cents, shall nat be above 11 per cent. higher than Consols or Reduced.

LONDON—APRIL 19.

His Majesty enjoys good health, but his mental disorder has not abated.

PRICE OF STOCKS—APRIL 19.

3 per Cent Reduced -	79¼
3 per Consols - - -	80
4 per Consols - -	96⅞
5 per Cent Navy Ann.	107¼
Bank Long Annuities	10⅞
India Bonds -	97 98 pr,
Exchequer Bills -	2½d, 22 pr,
State Lottery Tickets -	19l. 10s.
Consols for Account -	80¼

LONDON MARKETS,—APRIL 19.

COTTON.—The Cotton market has been brisk: the sale since our last are—1200 Pernams 2s. 1½d to 2s. 2d; 43 Maranhams 2s.; 94 Surinams 2s. ½d. to 2s. ¾d.; 60 Demeratas 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.; 630 Smyrnas 17½d.; 800 Surats 13⅝d. to 16d. in the house; 400 Bengals 10⅝d. to 11d. do.; 300 Bourbons 2s. 4d. to 3s. 3d. ditto.

SUGAR.—The holders of Sugar have become so eager to effect sales, that a further depression of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. this week has been submitted to, and the market is exceedingly heavy at the decline.

The depression on the prices of Refined goods has considerably facilitated the sales this week, and it is believed that if the market recedes 2s. to 3s. more, very extensive shipping orders will be executed.—Molasses continue in request.

There are few inquiries after Foreign Sugars.

COFFEE.—The demand for Coffee by private contract early in the week was extensive; the request has since considerably subsided, but without occasioning any depression in the prices.

RICE.—At a public sale of East India descriptions, Bengal sold 18s. to 25s.; Patna 38s. to 40s.

TOBACCO.—There is no variation in the price of Tobacco; the sales since our last are inconsiderable.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The market for Rum has been heavy for some time. On Wednesday a public sale was brought forward, it went off 2d to 3d per gallon under what was considered the market prices; the quality was however very indifferent, it consisted of 236 puncheons Jamaica, 12 to 17 3s 3d. to 3s. 6d.; 25 to 28 at 5s..—Brandy Cogniac is at a nominal quotation; were sales pressed in the present situation of the market, our quoted currency could not be realized.—Geneva may be quoted lower.

TALLOW.—There is no variation in Foreign Tallow. —The Town market to-day is quoted the same as last week.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, APRIL 19, 1818.

NEW PLAN OF FINANCE.

On Tuesday Mr. Hase, of the Bank, went to the Stock Exchange and read the plan of the Minister for the creation of a three and half per Cent Stock.—The following is the statement:—

"*Treasury Chambers, April 14.*

"It is proposed that books shall be opened at the Bank of England this day, for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions of persons desirous of transferring any sum in even thousands, not less than 5,000l. 3 per cent. Consolidated or 3 per cent Reduced Annuities (such annuities to be specified at the time of subscribing), into a new stock, at the rate of 3½ per cent. the interest on such stock not to be reduced, nor the stock paid off for ten years from the 5th of April, 1818.

"Every subscriber, in consideration of his transferring 100l. 3 per cent. Consolidated, or 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, to the account of the commissioners for reducing the national debt, and of his paying at the times hereafter mentioned, into the Bank the sum of 11l. in money, shall be entitled for every 100l. stock so transferred, to 100l. 3½ per cent. stock to bear interest ether from the 5th of April or the 10th of October, 1818, as hereafter mentioned.

"The subscribers to pay the said sum of 11l. in money by instalments at the following periods:—

Upon the day of Subscribing by way of deposite, - - l. 1	On or before 16th October 1818 . . l. 1
On or before 19th June 1818. -- - - 1	13th Nov. - - 1
24th July. - 1	4th Dec. - - 1
7th August, 1	15th Jan. 1819 - 1
4th Sept. 1	5th February - 1
	5th March. - - 1

Discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, computed in the usual manner, to be allowed to subscribers on compleating the payment of the said sum of 11l.

"The subscribers to transfer their stock to the commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt at the following periods, viz:—

"15 per cent. from Tuesday, the 28th April, to Monday the 4th of May, both days inclusive, holy days excepted, and 35 per cent. on or before Tuesday the 2nd June.

"Persons subscribing not less than 50,000l. stock, to transfer the same to the commissioners for reduction of the national debt at the following periods:—

"15 per cent. on Tuesday the 18th, or Wednesday the 29th of April, and 35 per cent. on or before Friday the 27th of November.

"Every person having before Tuesday the 2nd day of June completed the transfer of the whole of the stock subscribed by him, shall be entitled, as soon as the measure shall have received the sanction of Parliament, to the principal sum of 88l. in Annuities, bearing interest after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per annum, for every 100l. so transferred, such interest to commence from the 5th day of April, 1818, and shall, on the completion of his payments of 11l. in money on each 100l. so subscribed, be entitled to the further principal sum of 12l. likeannuities, the interest thereon commencing at the same time.

"Every person who, after the 2nd day of June, and before the 27th of November, shall have completed the transfer of the whole of the stock subscribed by him, shall be entitled to the principal sum of 88l. in annuities, at the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent per annum for every 100l. so subscribed, the interest thereon to commence from the 10th day of October, 1818, and shall, on the completion of his payment of 11l. in money on each 100l. so transferred, be entitled to the further principal sum of 12l. like annuities, the interest thereon commencing from the 5th of April, 1818.

"Every person subscribing 3 per cent. consols, shall be entitled to interest for one quarter of a year on such consols, to be paid on the 5th day of July, in case the whole of such stock shall be transferred on or before the 2nd June, and on the 5th day of January next, in case such transfer shall be made after the 2nd of June, and before the 27th of November next.

"The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to purchase 3½ per cent. stock, in proportion of at least 1 per cent. per annum in the capital created, whenever that stock shall be under par.

"The new stock of 3⅛ per cent. to be transferable at par into Irish 3⅛ per cents.

"The subscription book to continu open between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, from this day to Saturday the 18th instant, both inclusive. Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer reserve to themselves the power of keeping the subscription open till the 24th instant. inclusive, upon notice thereof being sent to the Bank on or before the 17th instant.

"Every subscriber to have the option of funding Exchequer bills to double the amount of money subscribed by him, and to receive for every 100l. of Exchequer bills subscribed, 64l. 3 per cent. consolidated and 64l. 3 per cent. reduced annuities, provided such option is declared by the subscriber on the 28th or 29th of April, or the 2d day of May; and every such subscriber shall, at the time of declaring this option, make a deposit at the Bank, in money or Exchequer bills, of not less than 5 per cent. on the amount o Exchequer bills subscribed, and the remainder of such Exchequer bills shall be brought into the Exchequer bill office on or before the 1st of August, 1818, when the interest thereon shall cease and be paid in money, and in case the deposit shall have been made in money, it will be returned by the paymaster of Exchequer bills, being brought in as aforesaid.

"The three per cent. Consolidated annuities to be created by this subscription to bear interest from the 5th of January, 1818, but the dividends not to be paid until the 5th of January, 1819, and the 3 per cent. reduced annuities to bear interest from the 5th of April 1818.

"In case the sum of ten millions of money or upwards shall be subscribed, no Exchequer bill, over and above those which may have been funded before the 1st of March, 1819, at any rate not exceeding 125l. capital stock in the 3 per cent. consolidated or reduced annuities for every 100l. principal money, and in case of any such funding, the said subscribers shall have the preference of being allowed to subscribe the same for ten days, to be reckoned from the date of ane notice thereof to be sent to the Bank, specifying thy terms on which such Exchequer bills may be funded.e

FRENGH PAPERS.

All the French papers of Tusday last copy an article from the demi-official paper, called the *Austrian Observer*, contradicting in the most positive terms a report that had been spread, that a parl of the Army of Occupation, after evacuating the French territory in the approaching autumn; was to be stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, to secure the tranquillity of France, and to maintain the new arrangement of Europe. This report had it is said, excited great alarm, and been fabricated for a sinister purpose. The paper in question says, that it is not only authorized to contradict such a rumour, but likewise several others which are in circulation respecting the approaching meeting of the sovereigns. The following passage in it refers to both these subject: s

"It is known that the 5th article of the treaty of Paris November 20, 1818, contains the following dispositions:—' The duration of the military occupation of the frontier provinces of France shall not extend beyond 5 years. It may cease sooner, if at the end of three yers the allied Sovereigns, after having maturely examined, in concert with his Majesty the King of France the respective situation of affairs, and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity has made in France shall be unanimously convinced that the grounds which determined them to this measure no longer exist.' It clearly results from this article that the question whether the military occupation of France shall cease at the end of 1818, or be prolonged two years farther, must be dicided in the approaching autumn. This question, of so great importance to the tranquility and welfare of Europe requires a mature examination, and consequently demands a diplomatic meeting of the Cabinets to which the decision, according to the treaty, belongs. The object of this meeting, therefore, is no secret, however rash it would be to predict the result; for as it must be first decided in that meeting, whether circumstances are such as to warrant the withdrawing of the Army of Occupation, or to require its continuance, it would not be possible for the Cabinets to regard the principal question as already decided, before it is discussed. Its, besides, very improbable that in an affair remaining so undecided there can be any question regarding the ulterior measures that it may be necessary to adopt on the contingency of that decision. But even though we were to surrender ourselves to arbitrary conjectures, it would be necessary to adopt one with greater probability on its side than that by which an attempt has been made to impose upon the credulous readers of newspapers: for the idea that the allied Powers, who now occupy the posts and the fortresses of the French frontiers, should withdraw their army, to place it in new positions on the frontiers, and in the fortresses of the right bank of the Rhine, is so extravagant, that we cannot conceive how it could have obtained a moment's credit. Every thing which has been said, for some months, in the public prints, concerning the object of the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns, and the affairs on which they are to treat, is pure invention. This meeting cannot be called a Congress; to which at present we give a sense more determinate, and much more extensive. Is is intended for a great deliberation, in which the Courts which signed the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, will take part.

The object which the journalists have assigned it, are of a kind so strange and ridiculous, that they do not deserve a separate refutation. From a similar sources flow all the rumours which are in circulaton as to a Pretended separate Congress, which is to take Place at Vienna, Prague, or Cracow, before the general meeting. The known Plans of the Sovereigns; for the ensuing summer, contradiot this report. The Emperor of Austria sets out for Dalmatia on the 10th of April. At the end of the same month the Emperor of Russia leaves Warsaw to return through the southern provinces if his empire to Moscow, where he will not arrive till the end of June: about the same time the King of Prussia will pay a visit to the Emperor of Russia and his august daughter, the wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas. The three Monarchs will not meet on the Rhine till the month of September, and then they will assemble at a place to be fixed upon between this and that period.

"These facts suffice to dissipate the reports which owe their origin to the restless mania of writing. But we will not place in this class the man who announces that a Russian and German army is to remain a year on the right bank of the Rhine to maintain the tranquillity of Germany. When the inventors of such fabrications attribute to the sovereigns the design of "allaying the dangerous spirit of innovation which shows itself under a thousand different forms, it would be sufficient to answer them, that this spirit is not, thanks to Heaven, produced to Germany except under one form, and that it is not formidable enough to excite the idea that an armed force is necessary to be employed to subdue it."

LONDON APRIL 13.

"The first banquet given by Baron Humboldt, lately accredited here as the Representative of the Court of Berlin, was held at the Ambassador's residence, in Portland-place, on Saturday evening. The Prince Regent was in such excellent health and spirits, that after the cloth was removed, his Royal Highness sung two songs in the most pleasing and scientific style."—*Courier.*

The following are nearly the conditions on which the Powers consent to quit the French territory: They withdraw their troops, but not their surveillance. All the smaller contingents go home, but the four great Powers keep each 15,000 men near the French frontier, who, in case of need, will advance upon Paris. The English will be in Belgium, and Brussels the Duke's head quarters. Thus, at the least motion in France, 60,000 chosen men will unite at a certain point (Paris), and the Powers of the second order will have a reserve to support the operations of the great Powers. This army of observation will be paid for by France, which will be a disadvantage, as the money will be spent abroad; whereas what the French have hitherto paid, mostly returned into the hands of Government by the indirect taxes. [*German paper.*

A document in the English papers shows the enormous increase of crimes of late years.—The excess last year, over that of the year preceding, is most striking. In 1817, there were near 14,000 commitments; in 1816, only 9,091; and, during the seven years, the gradual increase of numbers is from 5 to 13,000!

By a Return made to the House of Commons, it appears, that the number of persons executed for Forgery, within the last 28 years, amounts to 222. Of these 76 were for forgeries on the Bank of England.

ASSIZES.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—The KING, on the prosecution of Thomas Deakin, v. Thomas Potts, Samuel Wood, Wm. Taylor, James Hazlehurst and Wm. Hewson.—This case afforded considerable mirth to a very crowded Court. It was an indictment which charged the defendants with having riotously assembled together in the parish of Stoke, in the Potteries, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and with having

(Continued after the Poetry.)

ALBYN'S ANTHOLOGY.—The following humourous ballad, from the pen of WALTER SCOTT, Esq. entitled *Donald Caird*, is eminently characteristic of the bold leader of a Gypsey tribe. It is quite in the spirit of the original air, to which it is adapted.

Donald Caird can lilt and sing,
Bithely dance the hieland fling,
Drink till the gudeman be blind,
Fleech till the gudewife be kind;
Hoop a leglin, clout a pan,
Or crack a pow wi' ony man;
Tell the news in burgh and glen,
Donald Caird's come again!
Donald Caird,s come again!
Donald Caird's come again!
Tell the news in burgh and glen
Donald Caird's come again!
Donald Caird can wire a maukin,
Kens the wiles o' dun deer staukin;
Leisters kipper, makes a shift
To shoot a moorfowl in the drift,
Water-bailiffs, rangers, keepers;
He can wauk when you are sleepers;
Not for bountith or reward,
Dare ye mill wi' Donald Caird!
Donald Caird, &c. &c.
Donald Caird can drink a gill
Fast as hostler-wife can fill,
Ilka ane that sells gude liquor
Kens how Donald bends a bicker;
When he's fou he's stout and saucy,
Keeps the cantle of the causey;
Hieland chief and lowland laird
Maun gie room to Donald Caird.
Donald Caird, &c. &c.
Steek the amrie, lock the kist,
Else some geer may weel be mist.
Donald Caird finds orra things
Where Allan Gregor fund te tings;
Dunts of kebbeck, taits of woo',
Whiles a hen, and whiles a sow,
Webs or duds frae hedge or yard—
"Ware the widdie Donald Caird!
Donald Caird,&c. &c.
On Donald Caird the doom was stern.
Craig to tether, legs to airn;
But Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,
Caught the gift to cheat the woodie;
Rings of airn, and bolts of steel,
Fell like ice frae hand and heel!
Watch the sheep, in fauld and glen,
Donald Caird's loose again!
Donald Caird, &c. &c.

In this work, too, the orginal melodies of several of our old ballads, such as *Dick o' the Cow, Jack o' the Side, Sir Patrick Spens, &c. &c.* appear for the first time united to their respective words. The author has also communicated some very curious and interesting notes relative to the various songs in the work. The musical reader will, no doubt, enjoy a rich treat in the perusal of this new volume of *Albyn's Anthology*.

(Continued from the third Page.)

assaulted Thomas Deakin by working a quantity of water from an engine on him, while he was obtaining signatures to a Petition for Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. PEARSON stated the circumstances of the case to the Jury, in doing which he observed, that the riot and assault arose out of a proceeding of a political nature, but the Jury were to divest themselves of every political consideration in drawing their conclusion of the defendant's guilt or innocence; for if they should be of opinion that the defendants had violated the law, it was a matter of little consequence whether it was done under circumstances of a political nature or not. The defendants were inhabitants of Stoke, and it appeared that a few days before the assault complained of was committed, a Mr. Johnson, whose name may be familiar with some of the Gentlemen of the Jury, called a Meeting upon the subject of petitioning Parliament for as Reform in the House of Commons. Whether that Gentleman delivered his sentiments or not was a matter of little importance in the present inquiry—the result, however, of the Meeting was, that a petition was agreed on, and afterwards received by the House of Commons, to which it was presented. The prosecutor, Deakin, was employed to get the signatures of those who were not able to attend the Meeting; he, in pursuance of his office, went to Stoke, in the neighbourhood of which was Mr. Spodes, manufactory; he got a table, and placed himself before the manufactory, or the purpose of obtaining signatures to the petition which had been resolved upon at the Meeting. He had not been long there before a person came out from Mr. Spodes', and told him he must remove, as he was on Mr. Spodes' ground. Deakin, not wishing to do any thing wrong, went away, observing, that it was not his intention to make any disturbance; he removed to the high road and had not long been there before Mr. Spodes' gates were opened, and an engine brought out of his premises, the pipe of which was directed towards the prosecutor, and began to play upon him with the greatest violence, until all the water which it contained was exhausted. It was again filled, and the defendants pursued him, drenching him with water.—The result of which was, that the prosecutor took cold, and was for some time attended by a medical gentleman. Whether the Jury were friendly or hostile to reform or not, was a matter which they ought upon the present occasion to leave out of their consideration. Their province alone was conscienciously to say, whether the defendants had or had not violated the law; if they had, the prosecutor would be entitled to a verdict at their hands; and if any point of law should arise with respect to the offence being constituted a riot, the Jury would receive it from a much higher authority, therefore he should abstain from any observation on that head: the Learned Counsel then called.

Thomas Deakin, who deposed that he lived at Shelton, near Stoke. About twelve months since, or a little better, he was teking a Petition for Parliamentary Reform round the country, to get signatures to it; he went to Stoke, to Mr. Spodes' manufactory, and a person named Clay, came and ordered him off, and he went from the premises on to the turnpike road, Clay came to witness again and told him to go off; witness told him he was on the turnpike road, and as he was doing nothing amiss he should not go; he then went away. Witness was opposite Mr. Spodes' manufactory. Witness saw Mr. Spodes' gates shut, and in about ten minutes he saw them open, and a water engine was brought out. One of the defendants *(Taylor)* had hold of the end of the pipe; he was guiding it and the engine began to play upon witness: he retreated back to the place where he was at first, they still followed him, turn which way he would. Potts had hold of the pipe. Hazlehurst was there.

Mr. PEARSON—What is Hazlehurst?—Witness; A barber.

Mr. PEARSON—A political barber, eh? (a laugh).

Witness continued—Hewson was there; he had also hold of the pipe. Part of them were wheeling the engine about; and there were from 60 to 100 people there. Prosecutor heard them say, "Curse him, follow him up, and play in his pockets."—They played upon him until all the water was exhausted. He tried to escape, but they followed him, and one of them said—"Curse you, stop, stop, and stand your ground." Clay was the person who said this. He heard many voices say, "Curse him, follow him out of Stoke." After the water was exhausted, they pulled off their hats, and gave three huzzas! and some voices cried out, "Bring more water, bring more water."

Cross-examined by Mr. Dauncey—How long had you been in the petitioning line?—Only a day or two.

What were you to be paid? Three shillings a day.

What other lines have you been in besides the petitioning?—I was brought up a boatman; and last March I was a carter; after that I took to pot selling; and after that my father told me he could put some bread in my fingers for life in another way.

What line was that? To make paste blacking.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—That was putting bread in your fingers indeed! (a laugh.)

From whom were you to receive three shillings a day?—From a Mr. Parkisson, at Handley, a schoolmaster; I went to school to him a bit.

What! to qualify yourself for the petitioning line?—No, not exactly so; but he promised me 3s. a day.

Ah! when you were going to set all the world to rights?—I think it would be a good job if it was set a little to rights.—(Laughter.)

Mr. DAUNCEY—Ah, Mr. Deakin, but there is an old adage that said it was better to begin at home.—Yes Sir, likely 'tis.

Had you a petition?—Yes, I had a petition; there were some words at the top of it, but I cannot purtend to say what it was about, but I know it was for Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. D.—What is that?—Prosecutor, Eh!

Mr. D.—What is that—Parliamentary Reform?—I don't know justly.

Mr. D.—No, you neither know nor care, I suppose, so long as you get your 3s. a day. Did you get nothing else?—Those who choose gave a penny or so, to send it up: this I gave to Mr. Parkisson.

Did you explain the petition to those who signed it?—No, it explained itself. I have used the words, but I don't know what they were.

Had you not a few little phrases of your own to treat them with?—Little—what?

A few phrases—a few words to address to them?—Not to the best of my knowledge.

Did you not mention any thing about a new King?—Not that I know of.

Will you swear you did not?—Yes, I will swear it.

Mr. D.—That's a good fellow. (Laughter.)

A new Constitution; what do you think of that; did you say it was time and right that we should have a new Constitution?—I forget what I said to the people; I cannot purtend to say.

Q. Boroughmongers! do you think you said a little about them?—I did express some such words as that; now you use it, I think I did say summet about Borough-mongering factions, but that is almost out of my yhead.

What are borough-mongering factions?—I do'nt rightly know what it means, but I have heard Mr. Johnson speak about it.

Where did you hear him speak, good Mr. Blacking-maker?—At Handley, I think.

What time was that?—I think about a week before I went about with the petition.

You went to hear him speak, did you?—Yes, I did.

Where did Johnson come from?—I don't know—he might have stopped a day or two there.

Was he acquainted with the schoolmaster?—Yes; I have seen them together.

Where?—When Mr. Johnson got up to speak, he spoke from a waggon. I was in the crowd. I don't recollect seeing him before that.

How long was it after that, that he agreed to give you 3s. a day?—I was hired about two or three days before. I was to go from house to house to *ax* people to be pleased to sign the petition for parliamentary reform.

Did you know it was opposite Mr. Spodes' manufactory you pitched your tent?—Ys, I did.

Were you not told you were not wanted there—No, I was not.

Were you going to his men?—No;—I only went there to get signatures. I had a table, which I put down in the place.

What had you?—A table.

Where did you get it?—I got it from a neighbour; but I don't know who brought it to me, but I carried it to Mr. Spodes', opposite his manufactory.

Mr. J. BURROUGH—Did you go for the purpose of getting the signatures of Mr. Spodes' manufacturers?—Yes, I did.

Mr. DAUNCEY—I should like to have the speech you made on that occasion, because it is likely I shall never have an opportunity to hear such another? (Laughter).—I can't recollect what I said. It was upon the petition. It is gone up, and was received by Parliament. The petition had two leaves, which were pinned together.

Mr. D.—Well, now that you have got your table, yourself, and your petition before the manufactory—now fire away—tell us what you said?—I don't know.

Did you tell the people to go to church?—I did not mention church or chapel; I forget the words I said.

Mr. D.—Give us the substance.—I don't know how; all I recollect was, that I axed them to sign the petition.

Mr. D.—Did you see a Mr. Martin?—I might have seen Martin on the road; I know not whether I saw him that day or not.

Mr. J. BURROUGH—Did you not go to the manufactory purposely to catch the men as they came out from work?—Prosecutor—Yes; I went to get them to sign it, because I had not got any signatures from any of the houses where I had called.

Mr. J. BURROUGH—How many signaturse did you get from the houses?—I think not more than five or six; but I got a good many from the people at the table.

Mr. J. BURROUGH.—What did you say to induce them to sign it?—I forget what the words were I said to them; they were not those used in the petition.

Cross-examination continued.—He had been desired to go away during the time he was accosted. When he was getting signatures, Clay told him to stand his ground, but he was much confused by the water being played upon him. He recollected saying, "I will make you repent of it; you have done just what I wanted." They laughed and shouted at him, and that was the reason why he used those words, and by using them he thought they would give over.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—You thought that after a shower would come a sunshine. Did the squib go through the petition thus? (taking up a sheet of his brief and pushing his finger through it.)—Loud laughter.

I don't know that it went through it; it was very wet, but I think I put it under my coat. As soon as the water was all gone I went away; a person took me up and had me shifted.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—I shall not follow you through that part of your story, as it might be dangerous. What did you do after you had shifted yourself?—I dried the papers and went petitioning again. I went as far as the Vine Inn, at Stoke.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—You exposed yourself and the petition again, did you?—Yes, but not in the same way; I know I should not like to be exposed again in the same way. (Laughter.) I then went to Mr. Parkisson and got paid.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—How much did you get in pence? It might be about a shilling. Several hundreds signed it that did not pay.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—And you have never been petitioning since? No I had enough of it. (A laugh.) I carry on my blacking trade now.

Mr. DAUNCEY.—You mean to say you are a shining character?—I don't know much about that.

Mary Ankers was next called. She stated that she was a married woman: she was present when they were playing the engine upon the prosecutor; they were as violent as they could be. He walked off, but they still pursued him pouring the water on him. Hazelhurst, Taylor, and Wood were there, Deakin conducted himself peaceably and quietly. This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. DAUNCEY now rose to address the Jury on behalf of the defendants. He was not a little surprised that his Learned Friend should have first recommended the Jury to divest themselves of all political feeling on the occasion, and immediately afterwards adopt that very feeling by calling one of the defendants a political barber—Laughter.)—There was an old saying, and a very correct one, that persons who lived in glass houses should not throw stones. In the course of his life he had heard it admitted on all sides that there were conversations to be found far more pleasing than subjects which partook of a political character; and he believed there were very few persons who had engaged in it, who had not felt that it generally produced discord. His Learned Friend had felt a little at a loss to know how he (Mr. D.) intended to treat this subject—whether he should treat it with levity, as if it were nonsensical and foolish, or with gravity and a long dissertation upon Parliamentary Reform—or new Kings, new Constitution, or the Boroughmongering faction. It was but little consequence; but it was highly necessary that the Jury should look to the parties, to see who they were; who the prosecutor and who the defendants were. He (Mr. Dauncey) had heard that the petition was not of so disinterested a nature as some might think; of this, however, he could not speak with much confidence as he had never seen one carried about. It was not a little extraordinary, that after passing through a variety of employments, and after having got into one which he had described as capable of bringing bread to his fingers, the prosecutor should hire himself to carry about a petition, of which it was quite evident he either knew nothing, or appeared to know nothing; that he should have quitted his valuable business to—

Mr. PEARSON.—He did not say he had left the business, Mr. Dauncey.

Mr. DAUNCEY continued—He thought this was a new way of interfering on the part of his Learned Friend: it was either for the purpose of diverting his attention, or what was perhaps equally well understood, of putting him out; but at this time of his life, he was not easily put off his guard by such interruptions. He was afraid that the prosecutor's blacking business and his Petitioning business were united; he had been blacking an old constitution, to make way for a new one (a laugh); and if his old blacking trade. Were we really and seriously in a Court of justice, and could think for a moment, or suppose, while upon English ground—could we be imposed upon to believe, that such a man as the prosecutor could be useful in the country in which we live? Let us look at ourselves, and see how we have existed for a long time under the Constitution. Rules of government, in every State, may be perhaps capable of improvement; but, he was sure, to set it right, in any state or in any country, was not to employ a man, such as the prosecutor, at three shillings a day, to carry about a petition—a man who admitted that he knew not its contents. Even supposing it to be a petition, and he had said that it consisted of two sheets of paper pinned together, and nobody knew whether it was a petition or not, or whether there was a word in it of that which was presented to the House of Commons, could the Jury believe that he was a man so ignorant as he pretended to be? If he was, he was deceived; and if he was not, he was employed to do a thing that must have the most mischievous tendency. What had been the result of those meetings for Parliamentary Reform? The country had tottered upon a precipice; we had seen the commencement of treason and rebellion; and then it was said it had originated with ignorant people: it might be so; and he would fearlessly say, that such men as the prosecutor were formidable instruments in the hands of those delegated to wield the sceptre of rebellion. These were the ignorant people who were to substitute remedies, without cause or meaning:

"Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

What, but mischief, could arise from conduct, such as that which had been described? And, after all, what had been done?—to whom, and under what circumstances, to a man who was evidently hawking about a petition, for the purpose of entrapping the unwary to sign it? He had been to school, and he (M. Dauncey) should not hesitate in saying, that it was for the purpose of qualifying himself to go about in the manner described; and if discontent had existed, either in that part or at Mr. Spodes, manufactory, he was the person to ferment it; fortunately, however, discontent did not exist either in the one or the other, and fortunately he was not the person that could create it. The fact was, he got to the house, talked of dethroning kings, and raising new constitutions; he got to Mr. Spodes, manufactory, and lay in wait to catch the men as they came from their work, and they applied the engine to him, and he (Mr. D.) had almost said legitimately, for he went to set his inflammatory matter to work amongst Mr. Spodes' men, and they took the readiest means to extinguish his flame (laughter): he excited a flame, and they put a little water on him, and extinguished it. He would appeal to the Jury, and ask them if they, as school-boys, had done such a thing at school, they would afterwards have thought of an indictment?

One of the Jurors (vociferously): No, no;

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 2d September 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

certainly not.—(Loud and continued laughter.)

Under these circumstances, he appealed to the Jury, in full confidence that they would, without hesitation, find the defendants not guilty.

Mr. Justice BURROUGHS in recapitulating the evidence to the Jury, begged that it might be understood, that he did not mean to say, that the people had not a right to petition for the reform of any grievances they considered themselves labouring under; however blameable the conduct of the prosecutor might have been, in placing himself before the manufactory, for the purpose of catching the men as they came out, his object must have been this, as he had stated, that he could not get sufficient signatures at the houses where he had called. With respect, however, to the defendants, he had no difficulty in pronouncing that what law called a riot had been committed, and if the Jury believed the two witnesses, the riot and assault upon his person were made out. If they believed this, they were acts highly illegal, and the defendants must he found guilty, however improperly the prosecutor might have behaved.

The Jury merely turned round to each other and to the evident astonishment of the Court pronounced the defendants.—Not Guilty.

[*March 20th*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 18.
SLAVE TRADE.

Dr. PHILLIMORE, in bringing forward his motion respecting the Restitution to Spanish Claimants for Slaves captured by British Cruisers, stated, that the question reduced itself to very narrow limits. By the recent Treaty concluded between this Country and the King of Spain, a sum of 400,000l. was granted as compensation for all losses sustained by Spanish subjects in consequence of such captures. It did appear, from a Petition of an individual, then on the Table of that House, that the whole property of Spanish Claimants thus seized might be reduced to three distinct classifications—Frist, Those cases of Vessels condemned in the Colonial Courts, where the Appeal was interposed too late; 2dly, The cases of Appeals in progress; and, lastly, Those cases where the Decrees of the Courts of this country had ordered restitution to the full value of the property. With the two first classes, his motion had nothing to do. It exclusively referred to the case of those Claimants who were in possession of sentences of restitution from British Courts in this country. It might be said, and he did not mean to controvert the position, that the King of Spain possessed the power of contracting for his subjects in arrangements with foreign States. It was not his intention to enter on that view of the question. It was much more material with him to uphold and preserve inviolate the ancient and pre-eminent character of the Courts in which the Laws of Nations were administered in this country. The parties who had sought for restitution of their property had appealed to the British Courts, in the fullest reliance on their acknowledged character for undeviating good faith and justice. And, in referring to the cases where the sentence of restitution had been made, he found that restitution was ordered in two instances, as far back as January, 1817; another in May of the same year, and the fourth in December last, while the Treaty with Spain was not ratified until the end of that month. Yet by that Treaty, a Decree of the Law of Nations, putting these parties in possession of their property, or the value of their property, was rendered, to all useful purposes in this country, but as so much waste paper [hear, hear!]. It was unnecessary for him to trespass on the attention of that House with any panegyric on the character of those Courts. Happily for the times in which they lived, their decisions did not rest on abstract or speculative notions; they had attained to a certainty equal to those of the Municipal Courts. It must therefore be a source of regret to see their Decrees reduced by any transaction to a perfect nullity. Before the execution of the recent Treaty, no merchant in England would have refused the most liberal advances to these Claimnants on the security of those sentences of restitution. At present they were wholly valueless. But the case of these Claimants stood on stronger grounds than the mere sentence of restitution. They were protected by an Act of Parliament, the 55th of the present Reign, by which not only a restitution in value was enacted, but it was ordered that payment should be made on the production of the sentences by the Treasurer of the Nvy. Applications had been made by these claimants to the Courts, in order to accelerate the payment, and the answer was that a Treaty was pending. Of the Treasurer of the Navy, the value of the property had been demanded, but the claim was, from time to time, evaded, although under the provisions of the very Act of Parliament, a sum of 48,000l. was paying to French claimants, similarly situated. He could not but consider it due to the character of these tribunals in this country in which the law of nations was administered, that Government should specially provide for those, who held sentences of restitution under their, order and that it should not go forth to the world, that they were vilified and of no effect. It was endeavoured by those who looked at our maritime character with jealousy, to attach a political character to those tribunals. To that aspersion their pre-eminent character was the best refutation, & therefore it was that he regretted any event that had the tendency to impair the value of their decision. Why should not these claimants be indemnified? There remained one point on which from what he had heard since he entered the House, he was anxious to be fully understood. No man more sincerely wished for the total abolition of the Slave Trade—no man was more sensible of the embarrassments this country had to contend with, in achieving that important concession by which the tract of the African Continent to the Northward of the Equinoctial line was at length placed within the pale of civilized society, and relieved from the predatory attacks of the Slave dealer, and all others, who had so long carried on their detestable pursuit, under the cover of that flag. The question he had the honour to submit stood wholly independent of the Slave Trade. The Learned Gentleman concluded with moving, That an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order effectual measures to be taken, in order that such Claimants may obtain the full amount of the property restored.

Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that he had listened with, great pleasure to the fair exposition of the Learned and Honourable Gentleman (Dr. Phillimore). But he still trusted that he would prove to him, that neither the principles nor practice of the Law of Nations were violated in the late arrangement with the Court of Spain. He would contend, that by the principles of international law, the Sovereign had not alone the power of contracting and compounding all engagements of his subjects, but could proceed to the extent of releasing them. It rested upon the common principle of the public security; for unless it possessed that right of interference, to what an extent of warfare and contention would the transactions of individuals most probably lead? Upon the common reason of the thing, the right was vested in the Sovereign as the most competent authority. But it was not alone in theory that such a right existed; it had been exercised in two very particular cases. The one was at the Treaty of Vienna in 1815. when Portugal undertook to relieve this country, for the sum of 300,000l., from the several claims then in progress of adjudication. The other was in the case of the American Treaty in 1783, by which it was stipulated that the British suitors were entitled to legal remedies in the Courts of that country. They did obtain judgments in some cases, but the denials of justice were so numerous, that the respective Governments interposed by a public arrangement. The sum given to Spain by the Treaty went much beyond the claims of the parties. He had already shown the right of the supreme authority in the State to exercise its own discretion in compounding or contracting the claims of the subjects of that State; and the only question in this case was, whether a prudent and wise arrangement had taken place. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had made some observations on the necessity (to which every one must be alive) of maintaining the ho our of our national tribanals, and of carrying their decisions into effect. But it was matierial on this point, to distinguish between common law and national law; for the Honorable and learned Gentleman must be aware, that the moment the contract was entered into between the Government of Spain and the Government of Great Britain, that contract became a part of the national law. It was singular that the Agent for the Portuguese Claimants, so far from thinking the treatment of the Spanish Claimants by this country severe or unjust, that he had expressed a wish to have the Portuguese Claimants put on the same footing, by some similar arrangement; and it was rather hard, under such circumstances, that it should be made a matter of reproach to the British Government, that they had done injury to the Spanish Claimants. The Noble Lord then proceeded to particularize the cases of the claimants. There were twenty-one cases in different stages of proceeding. To sixteen of these the 55th of the King had no application whatever; for it could not apply retrospectively, and only five of the cases had arisen since the passing of the Act. Of those five cases, four were in progress of investigation, and no judgment had been obtained upon them. The fifth was the only case on which judgment had been obtained; and that case stood on ground so completely peculiar and distinct, that he did not apprehend that Government would subject it to the operation of the Treaty.—It was the case of a vessel, the Rosa, which having been driven ashore on the Bahamas by stress of weather, the Slaves were landed to save them from shipwreck, and were taken possession of by a British Officer, and condemned; but as the Court in this country thought that the law had been rather strained, it gave judgment in favour of the appeal. With this exception, therefore, it appeared that there was no case in such a state as to warrant the application of the claimants to the Treasurer of the Navy, in pursuance of the statute; and he could not help thinking, therefore, that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had leant severely on the Navy Board for not having, as he stated it, given effect to judgments, which judgments, it appeared, had not been pronounced. With reference to the judgments obtained against the captors, there were only fiv out of the sixteen so obtained. It would destroy the principle which he had before laid down, if judgments obtained against captors should stand in the way of an arrangement between States. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman would not say, that there was any ambiguity on the face of the Treaty with Spain which would prevent the parties from proceeding to Madrid, and there substantiating their claims. So far was he from thinking with the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that their having obtained a judgment in this country would be prejudicial to their claims in Spain, that he was persuaded their taking that judgment in their hands would strengthen their case; as it was impossible that the Spanish Government, could entertain a doubt on the right of any parties who had so obtained a judgment in this country. By the treaty it was stipulated that in the payment to the King of Spain of the sum of 400,000l, he should take upon himself to satisfy all the losses which his subjects had sustained by capture, up to the date of the treaty; and this of course comprehended (without the inconvenience and danger of stating it in what would have been superfluous language) all the cases in this country, in whatever stage of progress they might be at that period. Unquestionably it might be the case that some of the parties claiming in this country as Spanish, were Americans, or the natives of countries, who, under a Spanish disguise, and with simulated papers, had been prosecuting an illegal traffic, and had then come to this country in a Spanish character, which they had so well maintained as to impose upon our Courts; but to whose detection the Court of Spain must of necessity be more competent, possessing, as it must, the means of distinguishing and separating the real trader from the illicit depredator. This, however, would be a matter of satisfaction rather than regret.—The Noble Lord concluded, sfter a short recapitulation of his arguments, by observing, that as he considered the motion of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to be wholly unnecessary, he felt it his duty to oppose it.

Lord A. HAMILTON was of opinion that gross injustice had been done to the claimants somewhere. This he had not heard the Noble Lord deny. The case of the American Treaty cited by the Noble Lord, he contended was by no means in point. And with respect to the assertion of the Noble Lord, that the claimants might apply to Spain under the Treaty, it appeared to him that the Correspondence on the table between the Noble Lord and the parties afforded a sufficient proof that they had no claim on Spain under the Treaty. Was it fair, after a long process of litigation, which they had maintained at considerable expence, to turn these parties over to the result of a Treaty which the Noble Lord himself would not go so far as to say gave them any claim?—(Lord Castlereagh observed across the table, that he had distinctly stated that the Treaty did give the parties in question a claim on Spain.)—If that were so, it was nevertheless clear to him, from the Correspondence on the table, that in those particular cases the Court of Spain was exempt from liability. He should certainly vote for the motion; at the same time he imputed the blame, not to the Courts in this country, but to the Ministers by whom the Treaty had been arranged.

Lord CASTLEREAGH and Lord A. HAMILTON mutually explained.

Mr. WYNN, while he admitted that the sovereign authority of a State must have the power which the Noble Lord attributed to it, contended, that the way in which that power was exercised was quite a different thing. Where we had pointed out to the parties in quettion the mode by which they could obtain a legal remedy, and they had adopted those means, we were not entitled to shut them out from the remedy. The case of America was not applicable to the present question; for it was notorious, that after the ferment of the war, the Courts of Law in that country were not seats of Equity. There were only four cases, and all that was desired by the Address moved for by his Honourable and Learned Friend was, that provision should be made in order that those claimants might receive the whole of what was adjudged to them, without being put to the expence, trouble and risk of again prosecuting their claims before a Spanish Tribunal.

Mr. BROUGHAM was of opinion, that if the consent of the Court of Spain to abolish the trade were the only result of the payment of 400,000l. it would be sufficient: but he considered that the additional arrangement relative to the right of search (without which the abolition of the trade would be impossible), was of itself worth the whole sum. It was also to be recollected that the Spanish Government received this money partly in consideration of their making good the losses sustained by their subjects by captures; to which indeed one-half of it would probably be applicable. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman argued at considerable length, that the act of our Government was not the cause of any injustice that might be apprehended; for if no Treaty had been concluded, it would have been competent to the Spanish Government to bar the claims of the parties in question by an act of State. It was certainly a case of great hardship on the parties who had brought actions and obtained judgments, and on the credit of those judgment had perhaps obtained advances; but there were many other cases of hardship arising out of the established principle, that subjects were bound by the acts of their Sovereign. Up to the final adjudication, the whole claim of a captor might be abandoned for him by his Government; saddling him with all the costs of his action. He thought, however, that it would have been much better had resort been had in the instances in question to the Droits of Admiralty. In conslusion the Honourable and Learned Gentleman expressed his earaest and anxious hope, and indeed his sanguine expectation, that by the stipulations which had been entered into between some of the Governments of Europe (which he trusted would be speedily extended), and more especially by the admission of the right of search, the great measure of the total abolition of the Slave Trade would ere long be completely accomplished.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in reference to what had just fallen from the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, was persuaded it would be satisfactory to him & to the House to be informed, that the Government of the Netherlands had signified their readiness to assent to the peinciples of the Treaties with Spain and Portugal; and that a Treaty to that effect was in a state of great forwardness [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. WILBERFORCE contended, that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had failed in making the distinction on which his whole motion rested. As to the parties, whose claims were under consideration, instead of being Spanish, it was probable that they were all of other countries. Unhappily the arts of fraud were

brought to such perfection, that it was not easy for a Court of Law to detect impostors. He could not help thinking that this circumstance was one cause of the great solicitude manifested on this subject. The trade having chiefly existed to the South of the Line, it had been, in a great measure discontinued, for a great part of that portion of Africa in consequence of the French having been driven from Senegal in the beginning of the late war.—There had been, indeed, an entire cessation of the trade on that part of the coast, and in consequence of that cessation the result had been as flattering as the most sanguine abolitionists could wish. The natives finding it advantageous began to emply themselves every where in the pursuits of honest industry—various plantations were seen on the Senegal—the natives began to show themselves without fear. What had been the effect since the restitution of that Colony to France? Now nothing but unvaried desolation was visible—villages destroyed—smoking ruins. The poor wretched negroes had all been obliged to abandon their homes. To the honour of his Noble Friend the abuses to which criminal neglect in that quarter had given rise, had no sooner been stated to him than he exerted himself with the French Government to have the evil remedied, and it was but justice to the French Government to say that it had shown itself alive to the principles of humanity. The French Government had actually removed one Governor already for favouring the trade. After the cessation of the trade to the North of the Line by Spain and Portugal there were only two great powers remaining, France and America, whose consent he had no doubt would also be obtained. He could not believe that France, after the declarations which that country had made, would not consent to every measure necessary to put a complete stop to the trade. He could not but think this the more when he considered the person who was now at the head of France, and the humanity for which he was distinguished. That person knew what it was to be unfortunate and to suffer, and he had no doubt that he would eagerly countenance such steps as would lead to the prevention of such scenes of violence and suffering as now took place. He could the less doubt of the conduct which America would pursue on this subject, from the pledge which the American Government had given. He had no doubt that that Government, would shew itself as friendly as it ought to be to the rights of man, and that it would lend itself to laws for the abolition of the Slave Trade, by the passing a law for making the carrying it on felony, and punishing it as such. He thought the sincerity of the Spanish Government could not be doubted after having agreed to the right of search.

Mr. MONEY rose to notice, if we understood him, a misrepresentation of what he had said yesterday in a Morning Paper.

The SPEAKER stated, that it was incumbent on the Honourable Gentleman to address himself to the question before the House.

Mr. MONEY returned to the subject, when

Mr. BANKES rose to Order, and stated the course in which alone the Honourable Gentleman could bring the subject to which he had alluded before the House.

Mr. MONEY said he should now content himself with saying, that he considered the money given to Spain under this Treaty expended for one of the most just and noble purposes. It reflected the highest honour on the country; and he believed, that if for such a purpose the people were to be called on for their contributions, the penny of the poor would be blended with the pound of the rich. The Honourable Gontleman then proceeded to deliver some strictures on some of the clauses in the Treaty with Portugal.

Dr. PHILLIMORE, in reply, stated, that with respect to the question immediately before the House, the Noble Lord had completely misundersood him. The question was, whether the Spanish Claimants who had obtained sentences of restitution in the Admiratly Court of this coutry, should be placed by this Treaty on a different footing from that on which they would have been if this arrangement had not been entered into? The present question did not turn on the right of the Spanish Crown over Spanish subjects—here British subjects were also concerned. He still mantained that the credit and character of his country would he impeached, if the decisions of its highest tribunals should be nullfied. It had been said, that the remedy of the claimants was not against the public, but against the captors; but would it be just that the captors should be forced to indemnify the claimants? The good faith of the country was pledged to give, either the restitution of the thing itself, or the value in money. The Decrees were obtained long before the date of the Treaty. He found no fault with giving to the King of Spain 400,000l; but when the Treaty was entered into, the case of these persons who had obtained sentences of restitution ought to have been taken into consideration. On the faith of the Decree, money could have been raised in any town of Europe. The credit of a British Court of Admiralty ought not to have been made to depend on the conduct of a King of Spain. Hitherto the Decrees of the Court of Admiralty had been unimpeached throughout Europe. Now the credit of no Government in Europe was so low as that of the Spanish Government. The claimants had not the smallest chances of receiving any thing from that Government. It was rather unfair too, to say that the claimants had been unmasked, and shewn in their true colours. They had obtained the sentences of several Courts in their favour, with costs and damages. The cases had been appealed from the Viceroyalty Courts to the Highest Court—and the claims stood, therefore, on the authority of the highhest Tribunal known to the Law of Nations. It was too much, therefore, to say the claimants had been now unveiled—they ought to have been unveiled in Courts of Justice. He would seriously press on the Noble Lord the propriety of interfering so far with the Spanish Crown as to obtain justice for those individuals, as we were, in fact, pledged that justice should be done to them.

Mr. WILBERFORCE explained.

The motion was then negatived.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Copy of the Circular Letter from the Tax Office, of the 1st of December last, and an Account of the Number of Districts, and the Names of the Defaulters alluded to in that Letter, so far as the same have been ascertained.

Mr. C. W. WYNN moved for a Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to unrol the Manuscripts of Herculaneum.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented a Petition which he said had been put into his hands by the Honourable Member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham), from Mr. O'Hanlan, a Magistrate of the county of Down in Ireland, and which he understood differed in no essential respects from a Petition presented last year from the same Gentleman.

Sir S. ROMILLY presented a Petition from John Moxham, a merchant in Kingston-on-Hull, complaining of the defective state of law for the recovery of debts. A debtor against whom he had obtained a verdict and execution, though possessed of a landed estate of 5000l. a-year, preferred living in prison and enjoying his revenues there to paying his debts. Being in the rules, he contrived to go about the country and was seen at the various watering places in the fashionable season.

The Four-wheeled Carriage Bill, and the Cork Importation Bill, were read a 2d time. To be committed to-morrow fortnight.

The Report on the Auction Duty Acts was brought up and agreed to.

CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Report of the Customs Consolidation Bill was brought up.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that it was intended in this Bill to consolidate all the various Duties imposed since 1809, which was the period when a consolidation last took place. The Duties would remain nearly as they were, with a few exceptions. There were a few general principles to which, on this occasion, he wished to call the attention of the House.—With respect to the Irish Duties, which must soon undergo a revision, it was intended they should remain for the present unchanged. No alteration would take place in the Duty on Timber. With respect to *ad valorem* Duties, at present a Duty of 30 per cent. was laid on unmanufactured goods, and a Duty of seventy per centr. on manufactured goods. The Duty on the manufactured goods was to be reduced to fifty per cent. and the Duty on the unmanufactured goods was to be reduced from thirty to twenty per cent.—It would perhaps be advisable, that the varied Duties on Sugar should be reduced to one fixed rate; but this would be a subject for consideration in an advanced state. The duties on goods carried coastwise would continue in their present state, except the duties on Stone and Slates, which would be rendered more simple. The duties on Tonnage would not be altered. The present duties on East India goods would be assimilated to the duties on light articles imported from other parts of the British dominions. The thrown Silk would be imported from India in the same manner as from ports of Europe. He congratulated the House on the great growth of the trade to India since the free intercourse with that country. The private trade exceeded not only what the evidence at the bar gave reason to expect, but the most sanguine hopes of the adventurers [hear!]. It would be proper to give every fair encouragement to this trade which might be consistent with justice to our own manufacturers. It was proposed that raw silk, manufactured here into thrown silk, should, when exported, receive a drawback equal to the duty on raw silk imported. East India Sugar would be subject to the same regulations as West India Sugar, if the proposed fixed duty was established. In the Linen Trade there would be no alteration; nor would it be fair to make any, without allowing the Irish manufacturers to be heard on the subject.

Mr. Alderman Atkins thought it was impolitic, that the same duty should be laid on Sugar of different qualities, suggested, that the expences which attended the bonding of goods should be lessened, by which means, he was convinced, we might again become the great carriers of Europe.

Mr. Forbes concurred with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the great increase of the trade to India in British manufactured goods, especially cotton. But he remarked, that in India, as if to check this trade, duties had been laid upon British manufactured cottons, which did not exist before.

After a few words from Messrs. Butterworth and Atkins. and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

The Committee on the Coroner's Election Bill was postponed to, to-morrow fortnight.

Mr. D. Gilbert brought up a Report of the Finance Committee, which was ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, JULY 3,

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird.* Any person *taking* fee or reward will be subject to a penalty, under the amended law, which we have just agreed to."

Mr. *H. Twiss* said, that law only applied to directors; it was not co-extensive with members of the corporation, generally. He understood it was the intention of the committee to prevent the receiving, or offering of any fee or reward, by any director, officer, or member of the Company. If that were the case, the amendment was necessary.

Mr. *Hume* said, when, at an earlier period of the day, he was informed that he was out of order, he had risen for the purpose of drawing the attention of the court to this subject. He did so now with great regret, because he looked on the Company as men elevated far above the situation of borough-holders. It had come to his knowledge, very lately, that some of the proprietors had received, as expenses for coming to town, in order to give their suffrages when the election of directors took place, the sum of £30—which, indeed, might be said to have been paid for their votes.—(*Hear! hear!*).—He stated the fact—and, if it were so—if the question were brought forward—if it appeared that votes were thus procured—would it not, he asked, tend to invalidate the election of those directors who had recourse to such illegal means?—He had always considered the proprietors as a body of men who would look down with disdain on a little pelf, when offered to effected an improper purpose; and he would ask of their learning counsel, whether £20 or £30, given to any proprietors of that court to come to London, from a distance not exceeding one hundred miles, would be admitted as fair or legal, in a case where the representation in the House of Commons was concerned? He did not blame gentlemen for coming up to vote for their friends—he did not blame others for endeavouring to secure their own election—but he could not avoid blaming, and heavily blaming such paltry conduct as that which he had described; where one man was weak enough to offer £30, and another was mean enough to accept of it. He could assure the court, that he verily believed individuals, to whose names as he understood, *four stars* were affixed, had been paid the sum he had mentioned, within the last twelve months.---(*Hear! hear!*)—He wished to bring this subject forward. He wished that the court, in support of that character—in support of that honour---which many gentlemen, who talked of nothing but "honour! honour! honour!"---had so much vaunted---would make every exertion to do away this disgraceful practice. He trusted that the character of the proprietors would be no longer let down by such mean transactions. He was anxious, therefore, that the court should act on the suggestion of the learning gentleman (Mr. Twiss), and add some *proviso* to this by-law, which would bring this matter (and it was not unworthy of consideration) under the immediate operation of a fixed and settled rule. If, therefore, the learned proprietor would introduce words into the amended law, for the purpose of visiting with a penalty the person *receiving*, as well as the person *offering*, a fee or reward, he would give his utmost support to the alteration. Many instances had occurred, where the proprietor said, "I will not come up and vote unless my expenses are paid." The reply of the candidate was, "I will pay the coach." "O! no," said the proprietor, "that won't do---I will have a post chaise and four;"---and this extravagance had actually been submitted to. He (Mr. Hume) entreated the learned gentleman to turn the matter in his mind, and devise a remedy for it. And he now declared, in the face of an election about to take place, that, if it came to his knowledge, that either proprietor or director attempted to proceed in this mean and grovelling way, he would bring the individual so misconducting himself, to the shame he merited,

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he might also claim the gift of second sight, in what he was about to observe; for this subject had, long before it was mentioned in that court, occupied his thoughts. It struck him as exceedingly extraordinary, that nothing was said about *she* as well as *he*, in the law providing against the receiving of any fee or reward. He considered the ladies to be particularly open to influence of this sort, and measures ought to be taken to counteract it. What might not be expected from a present of Brussels lace? What would not a handsome shawl do? What might not be effected by a quantity of the finest India muslin? He shrewdly conjectured, that many pieces of East-India muslins had been given away pending an election; and he had no doubt but that they operated more successfully than he eloquence of many a candidate. For his own part, he wished the ladies did not vote; for not being a very young or comely fellow himself, if he stood for the situation of director, he would have no chance whatever, as far as his election depended on the female proprietors.—(*A laugh!*)—But if a good, handsome looking young man advanced his claims, he would, from his personal recommendations, have no inconsiderable prospect of success.—(*Laughter!*)—Now, he should be glad to know, why the committee had omitted the important word "*she*," in their amendment? Why did they not go on and say, if *any member* of this corporation *receive* any present, he or she shall forfeit double the amount thereof? This was perfectly just. In law, the receiver of stolen goods was held to be as bad as a thief. It was to him most astonishing that this by-law should be so lame. If they looked to the list of two thousand proprietors, they would find that about six hundred of them were ladies. When Mr. Twining, the tea-dealer, was elected a director (and he turned out a most excellent efficient one) there were *nine* women to *one* man, in favour of him.—(*A laugh!*) There was something so pleasing in his manners, that the ladies all declared they would vote for their worthy friend Mr. Twining—and a worthy man undoubtedly he was. Perhaps the ladies were gifted with second sight, and saw that he would make a valuable director, and therefore voted for him. He saw the importance of guarding against corruption in so clear a light, that he would propose (and for that purpose, he would run the risk of not being seconded) that the *lady-members* as well as the *gentlemen-members*, should

be included in the by-law. He sh ould first move, that if any member of the c orporation *offered* any present, fee or rewa rd, to forward busines connected with the affairs of the Company, *he* or *she* should be subjected to a certain forfeit: and he should afterwards make a similar motion with respect to those members, male or female, who *received* any present, fee, or reward.

Mr. *Howorth*. "I will give the hon. proprietor one short answer on this subject. The committee did not introduce *female* proprietors, because what was now stated had not entered into their minds.

Mr. *Drewe*. "We have not such a bad opinion of the ladies as the hon. proprietor. We do not think they would be guilty of such corrupt practices.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, the words *he*, *she*, or *they* ought to be inserted in the by-law, so that all parties offending should become liable to the penalty. In his opinion, the by-law, chap. VI. sec. 5, might be amended, so as to meet the object his hon. friend (Mr. Lowndes) had in view. The by-law might run thus:—If any *director*, or *other proprietor*, shall take any fee, present, or reward, directly, or indirectly, on business relating to the Company, he, she, or they, shall forfeit, &c.

Mr. *H. Twiss* wished the law unequivocally to include both the *giver* and the *receiver*; it should therefore provide, that if any member of the corporation *offered* to any director, or other officer of the Company, any fee, present or reward, he, she, or they, should be subject to a certain forfeit; and if any director, officer, or other proprietor, *received* any fee, present, or reward, he, she, or they should be liable to a similar penalty.

The *Chairman*---"I apprehend the spirit of the law now proposed; is to guard the purity of the executive body, and to insure the integrity of the Company's servants. And I beg to submit, whether it had not better be confined to this specific object, rather than extended to the whole body of proprietors? Undoubtedly, the executive body and the officers of the Company have it more in their power to do injury to the Company's interests, than the proprietors in general. and therefore, it would, perhaps, be better if the law applied only to them."

PARIS.

The *Bibliothique Historique* which was lately seized, on account of its obnoxious contens has just appeared, in consequence of a sort of compromise with authority. The Editors consent to the suppression of Lords Stanhope's Speech, and the authorities acquiesce in the publication of that of M. Dupont de l'Eure.—The latter is the Speech delivered by this Member in a Secret Committee, on his moving that the King be prayed to present a project for regulating the Liberty of the Press, and introducing the practice of trial by Jury in all cases of libel. The following abstract of the Memorial of Russia respecting the liquidation of the Prussian claims, is taken from the 5th No. of this work, so lately seized.

Moscow, October, 1817.

STATE OF THE QUESTION.

It is here laid down as a principle, that the regulating Act of 8-20 November, 1815, had for its only object to render the dispositions of the Treaty of 30th May, 1814, more efficacious, and to determine the course to be pursued in the complete execution of the Article of this Treaty. It is represented that the operations of the liquidation are obstructed by considerable difficulties, the principal of which is, that the credit which France should provide for the execution of the 9th Article, exceeds by far the means at the disposal of that country. It is added, that the French Minister proposes, "that, with the concurrence of the Allied Powers, the tenor, together with all the clauses, of the Convention of 8-20 November, undergo a modification &c."

MODE OF VIEWING THE QUESTION.

"These overtures are addressed to States which are variously situated with respect to France. The interests of British subjects are regulated by a particular Convention. Those of Polish, that is to say, Russian subjects, have been so by a subsequent arrangement, the execution of which is adjourned." The Governments who are most interested in this question, are therefore those who "are called upon to guarantee to their respective subjects the speedy enjoyment of the rights secured to them by solemn stipulations, and it is accordingly these who urge the greatest objections against a negociation which would impair the strict and literal execution of those stipulations. To the latter, therefore, belongs the task of investigating this important business, and of agreeing mutually and spontaneously on such resolutions, as it may call for. This task belongs also to those who are not directly concerned in this question (which seems susceptible of a discussion founded in right and justice), since they may be better able to decide upon it in a manner consistent with the interests of all; and to this latter result the opinion of his Imperial Majesty on the subject will be directed."

DATA ON WHICH THE QUESTION BEARS.

The French Government does not dispute the debt itself, of which it has already discharged one part, amounting to a sum of 200 millions; but this Government represents the absolute impossibility of its paying the remainder, which exceeds one *milliard*. The first step to be taken is to ascertain the truth of this fact. With good faith on both sides, this will be soon and early effected. But as it may be presumed that the claims set forth are just and legal in themselves, the collective amount of those for future liquidation, may be admitted at one milliard of francs.

Thus the questions to be examined are—1st, If France be authorised, conformably to the principles of public law, to propose to the Allied Powers the modification of a Convention intended to regulate the liquidation of private claims.—2d, If the Allied Powers, by acquiescing in such a proposal, do not depart from the fundamental maxim of maintaining treaties inviolate.—3d, If they do not fail in the promises made to their subjects, by suffering a real injury to be done to the private interests of those subjects.

FIRST OF THESE QUESTIONS.

"Of the proposition made by France, conformably to the Law of Nations." The arguments urged by France may be ranked under two distinct heads. The first respects the nature of the Convention of the 8-20 November, 1815; the second, the particular clauses which it contains. As to the nature of the Convention, it is obvious that it must be interpreted by this adage, that the accessary follows the principal. Now, the principal of this act "has unquestionably for its purpose to secure, before all other things, the political existence of France in its relations with the rest of Europe." Further, the 9th and 11th Articles of the Treaty state, "that it is intended to render the disposition of the Treaty of the 30th of May, 1814, more efficacious," &c. But since there are insurmountable difficulties between the spirit and tenor of the principal Act, and the execution of the additional Act, we must be left to take our option between the spirit and letter of these Treaties. "And the French Government being able to prove that the terms imposed by the Convention of 8-20 November, cannot be legally fulfilled without producing a fresh catastrophe in France, it follows, of necessity, that the Convention in question, considered in this first point of view, is, according to the principles of public law, legally susceptible of modification."

It is afterwards shewn, by means of several quotations from Grotius, that any obligation dependent on eventual possibilities, includes of necessity a conditional sense; and that if there be a manifest impediment to its execution, such obligation, in order to remain good and valid, must undergo modification; whence the right of France to appeal to the justice of the Powers who signed the Convention of 8-20 November, 1815, cannot be disputed.

SECOND QUESTION.

"Is not the act of acceding to this negotiation, a departure from the principle of the inviolability of Treaties?" &c.

This second question is no longer one, if the explanation given respecting the first be admitted in the affirmative; since the rigorous execution of the accessary clauses of the Convention of 8-20 November, would necessitate the non-execution of the principal ones. It is on the contrary more consistent to say, that not only the Powers can, without affecting the engagements by which they are united, modify the Convention of 8-20 November, but that the embarrassment attending those engagements, compels them to adopt this measure.

THIRD QUESTION.

"Does a fresh negotiation with France endanger the interests which the Convention of 8-20 November, has secured to the subjects of the contracting parties?"—Here it is admitted that the subjects of those Powers have a right, according to this Convention, to the whole of their claims, and that their Governments cannot justly deprive them thereof. But it is observed "that these Governments do not spontaneously effect a reduction in their claims, but that they are compelled to forego a part, in order to save the whole; it is added, that in the civil, as in the political order of things, the ability of debtors is always taken into consideration, for the better discharge of the claims upon them; and that when debtors are evidently unable to fulfill their engagements, the very interest of creditors induces such to compromise." It is further observed, "that the fund stipulated by the Convention for securing the payment of those claims, is only represented by a rent inscription of 3,500,000f.; that the new fund offered by France for this same purpose, is one of 10,000,000 of rentes. Thus, then, the tendered liquidation amounts to 270,000,000f.—But this sum, it is added, constitutes about one third of the amount of the claims in question; and affairs of this nature in civil law, when settled in the most legal manner, are seldom compromised on terms more favourable to the claimant; finally, it is urged, that the Allied Powers, in stipulating by the Convention of 8-20 November, a fund of guarantee, limited to the sum of 3,500,000f. in rentes, sufficiently declared their opinion, that the claims in question could never exceed the amount of one milliard.

NOTE OF THE EMPEROR.

If the matters in question merely concerned his Russian or Polish subjects, his Majesty would not hesitate acceding to the overtures made by the Cabinet of the Tuileries. His Minister at this Court would have received instructions and full powers to negociate and stipulate a fresh act, intended to modify or fulfil the Convention of 8-20 November. Under such circumstances, his Majesty would have invariably followed the principles which dictated the arrangement concluded with France respecting the Polish liquidation and the adjournment of which sufficiently attests the immutable character of the Russian policy, whether it be applied to the interests of the public or to those of individuals.

But as this negociation more particularly concerns the other Contracting powers, his Majesty contents himself with manifesting his opinion in this Memorial, without knowing what may be that of his Allies. His purpose is merely to point out that course of proceeding which would seem most expedient for bringing those difficulties to a speedy and satisfactory issue. Admiting, accordingly as his Majesty is willing to hope, that the Powers will be inclined to listen to the representations of his Most Christian Majesty, the Emperor proposes, "1st, That the Minister accredited at Paris shall discuss and determine a plan upon which the negociations desired may be entered upon with the French Plenipotentiaries. And in order to accelerate this negociations, the Emperor proposes a presidency, which justly combines the suffrage and confidence of all the Powers in Europe. (The Emperor here refers to his letter addressed to the Duke of Wellington). 2d, That the whole amount of the claims being once clearly ascertained, and considering the great amount *which will be deemed exorbitant*, the Emperor proposes to reduce it, throwing out all such claims as are not strictly of a private nature, and make the reduction fall in a due proposition on different Powers, then determine the mode of payment, &c. 3d, By this measure, the Allied Powers, will have given to Europe a fresh testimony of the strict morality which characterises their policy: they will have taken from the *Genius of Evil*, one means of injuring the general cause, and they will have prevented any future catastrophe in the possible order of things, from being imputed to a deviation from their general system.—France, peaceful and happy, will, no doubt, be grateful for a system, which she, in common with the rest of Europe, enjoys; or, under the supposition of a contrary feeling on her part, the most just and awful punishment will await her."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

JOHN MAYNARD was indicted under the Black Act, 9 Geo. I. and under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for wilfully and maliciously presenting a loaded pistol and shooting at John Hobden, in the parish of Ashburnham, on the 11th of January, with intent to murder, or do him some grievous bodily harm.

The COMMON SERJEANT and Mr. BOWEN conducted the prosecution, and Mr. ANDREWS conducted the defence.

It appeared in evidence, that the prosecutor was in the service of Lord Ashburnham, as under game-keeper, and having been informed by another underkeeper, named Clarke, on the evening of the 11th of January, that there were some poachres in Furnace Wood, the property of Lord Ashburnham, he went thither, and found the prisoner concealed, lying on his hands and knees, having just discharged a fowling-piece. He immediately attempted to take him into custody, fell upon him, and held him down, and called for the assistance of Clarke. While in this attitude, the prisoner pulled a pistol from under his smock-frock, and turning it over his shoulder in the direction of the prosecutor's head, he discharged it, but fortunately without effect, as the prosecutor's head happened at the moment to be turned another way. The prisoner was effectually secured, and offered 5l. to be released, which was refused. He afterwards confessed his guilt; and it further appeared that he had publicly said in an alehouse, a week before, that he was determined never to be taken by any constable or keeper, for if his own gun failed, he had "a little thing" under his smock-frock (alluding to his pistol) which would do the business.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy—a recommendation which was strongly seconded by Lord Ashburnham, who by his Counsel, the Common Serjeant, said, that the only object of the prosecution was to set an example offenders of the like description.

Sentence of Death was passed on the prisoner, but some hopes were held out to him that it would not be carried into execution.

[*The Morning Chronicle, March 20.*

BLOOD MONEY.

Our readers will recollect the laudable and humane efforts made by Mr. Alderman Wood to save the four miserable Irishmen who were entrapped by the

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Bloodhounds, and condemned. He not only saved their lives, but raised a sum for their relief. They returned to their country. The money was sent to the Archbishop of Tuam, to be delivered to them; and the following letter of thanks has been received from the poor men:—

"SIR,—We have this day received by the hands of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam 80l. for which we return you our most grateful thanks. To Divine Providence and your kind interposition we are indebted for our lives, and by your generous liberality you have enabled us to spend the remainder of our lives in comfort. We shall ever pray for the prosperity of yourself and family, and hope you may enjoy a long and happy life.

"We remain your devoted and obedient Servants,

THEIR

RANDLE ✕ M'DONNELL,
THOS. ✕ CONNELL,
JAMES ✕ QUINN,
DENNIS ✕ REARDIN."

MARKS.

EXHIBITION IN PALACE YARD,

In addition to the usual Exhibitions at Greenwich, Astley's, the Circus, Sadler's Wells, &c. which Easter Monday presents to the public, another species of Exhibition was got up this day for them in Palace-yard. The title of the Piece was *Reform*. It was not a new Piece, but revivals of very old Plays, Massinger's, Beaumont and Fletcher's, and Marlowe's, are now much in vogue. This Play of *Reform* is from a Kentish writer, who lived about the time of Cade, in the reign of Henry VI. The *Dramatis Personæ* are as follows:—

The Spouting Chairman. . . .Sir F. BURDETT.
Long Yarn. . . . . .Major CARTWRIGHT.
Dr. Spa. . . . . .Mr. HUNT.
Peter Parody. . . . . .HONE.
Black Dwarf. . . . . .WOOLER.
Committee Men. . . . .Messrs. ADAMS, &c.

The Theatre was thrown up in haste, as the Committee did not calculate upon the Piece having a long run, though it would "last their day." However, great fears were entertained that the enlightened audience would have one of those visitations which "all flesh is heir to"—a smart shower of rain or hail. But happily these fears were unfounded, and the Piece opened with the Chairman taking the Chair, surrounded by a large concourse of people, upon whose dresses, it must be confessed, and general appearance, the Managers had not taken much pains. As the first act had but just commenced when our reporter was forced to come away, a particular account of the piece cannot be expected to-day; but he assures us that there did not seem to be much novelty in it—that the speeches were likely to be very long and tedious, if any judgment might be formed from that of *Long Yarn's*, who had only got to the end of his first period in half an hour after he had begun it. He had in his hands 466 yards of Resolutions, which he proposed to read.

According to a Frankfort article, Constitutions are arranging in Germany for the purpose of introducing a Representative System into the different States. It is added, that the Diet will decree the principles which are to be common to all the Governments, with regard to individual liberty, the liberty of the press, the equality of men in the eye of the law, and the privilege of not being taxed without their own consent. We trust that these enlightened views will ultimately prevail in Germany, but there seems at the present moment a disposition in certain quarters not very favourable to the idea of making any concessions to the people.

An account has been lately received of an interesting discovery made in the South of Africa, about 20 miles north of Cape Town. Some persons, in digging, happened to strike upon what appeared a beam of timber, but tracing it they found a ship, or other large vessel, deeply imbedded in the soil. A plank of it has accompanied the account of the discovery. It appears to be cedar, and is in a state of good preservation.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. R. Q.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	220 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		240 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		200 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		230 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		200 0 00
Rice unboiled 1sort,	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	32 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	29 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	6 2 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers,	6 2 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers	11 0 00
Ditto do. Canton,	do. do.	9 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	8 3 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer 15 seers to a B'bay Maund	14 0 00
Raw Silk Canton,		13 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	12 0 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	11 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	20 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	18 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,		40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Surat Maund	9 0 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Gram Surat,	per do.	24 0 00
Paddy,	per Moora	25 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	2 0 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 2 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	120 0 00
Bhatacole,	ditto	130 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	110 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	50 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces on a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	40 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	65 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	24 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	25 0 00
Ditto boiled,		30 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	3 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	47 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 25
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers nominal	24 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 0 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	9 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	55 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	4 0 00
Mace,	per pound	7 0 03
Cassia,	do. do.	0 1 50
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	14 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	8 0 00
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	10 0 00
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 2 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	14 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	30 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	60 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	48 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	40 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	17 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	11 0 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	19 0 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	44 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	10 0 00
Tin Plates,	per ditto	21 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
White lead,	per do.	15 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	220 0 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 3 per Rupee
Freight to England 12 £. per Ton.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras par.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at a discount of 25 per Cent.

Marine Stores of all kinds.

When purchased separately 10 per Cent. advance.

Calcutta Lottery.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
THURDSDAY, JULY 30, 1818,

PRIZES.

Nos. 893 and 1598, Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 4007, Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 1862, 2702 and 3490, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 562, 3417, 3547, 3614, 3821, 3877, 3978, 4754 and 4938, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.